

§ 2550.30

(j) *Service learning programs.* The totality of the service learning programs receiving assistance from the Corporation under subtitle B of the Act, either directly or through a grant-making entity; this includes school-based, community-based, and higher education-based service-learning programs.

(k) *State.* As used in this part, the term State refers to each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

(l) *State Commission.* A bipartisan or nonpartisan State entity, approved by the Corporation, consisting of 15–25 members (appointed by the chief executive officer of the State), that is responsible for developing a comprehensive national service plan, assembling applications for funding and approved national service positions, and administering national and community service programs in the State.

(m) *State Educational Agency.* The same meaning given to such term in section 1471(23) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 2891(23)).

(n) *State entity.* A State Commission, AAE, or Transitional Entity that has been authorized by the Corporation to perform the duties of a State Commission.

(o) *Transitional Entity.* An existing State agency which has been authorized by the Corporation to perform the duties of a State Commission; the Corporation will not authorize the use of a Transitional Entity unless a State is demonstrably unable to establish a State Commission or AAE.

[58 FR 60981, Nov. 18, 1993, as amended at 67 FR 45362, July 9, 2002]

§ 2550.30 How does a State decide which of the three entities to establish?

(a) Although each State's chief executive officer has the authority to select an administrative option, the Corporation strongly encourages States to establish State Commissions which meet the requirements in this part as quickly as possible. The requirements for State Commissions were established to

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try to create informed and effective entities.

(b) The Corporation recognizes that some States, for legal or other legitimate reasons, may not be able to meet all of the requirements of the State Commissions. The AAE is essentially the same as a State Commission; however, it may be exempt from some of the State Commission requirements. A State that cannot meet one of the waivable requirements of the State Commission (as explained in § 2550.60), and which can demonstrate this to the Corporation, should seek to establish an AAE.

(c) Over the long term, States that wish to participate in the Corporation's grant programs must have either a State Commission or an AAE approved by the Corporation. Some States, due to legal or other procedural requirements, may be unable to establish one of these two entities in time to participate in fiscal years 1994 or 1995. Therefore, during the 27-month period beginning on September 21, 1993 and ending on December 21, 1995, a State may apply to the Corporation for authorization to use a Transitional Entity.

(d) A State should consider applying to have a Transitional Entity approved only if it can demonstrate that it is impossible, for legal or procedural reasons, to establish a State Commission or AAE in time to participate in the national service programs.

(e) Regardless of which entity a State employs, each State is required to solicit broad-based, local input in an open, inclusive, non-political planning process.

§ 2550.40 How does a State obtain Corporation authorization and approval for the entity it has chosen?

(a) To receive approval of a State Commission or AAE, a State must formally establish an entity that meets the corresponding composition, membership, authority, and duty requirements of this part. (For the AAE, a State must demonstrate why it is impossible or unreasonable to establish a State Commission; an approved AAE, however, has the same rights and responsibilities as a State Commission.) Once the entity is established, the

State must provide written notice—in a format to be prescribed by the Corporation—to the chief executive officer of the Corporation of the composition, membership, and authorities of the State Commission or AAE and explain how the entity will perform its duties and functions. Further, the State must agree to, first, request approval from the Corporation for any subsequent changes in the composition or duties of a State Commission or AAE the State may wish to make, and, second, to comply with any future changes in Corporation requirements with regard to the composition or duties of a State Commission or AAE. If a State meets the applicable requirements, the Corporation will approve the State Commission or AAE.

(b) If the Corporation rejects a State application for approval of a State Commission or AAE because that application does not meet one or more of the requirements of §§ 2250.50 or 2550.60, it will notify the State of the reasons for rejection and offer assistance to make any necessary changes. The Corporation will reconsider revised applications within 14 working days of re-submission.

(c) To receive approval to use an existing State agency as a Transitional Entity, a State must, first, satisfactorily demonstrate why it is unable to establish a State Commission or AAE, and, second, explain how it will carry out the duties of the State Commission and conduct a broad-based, open and inclusive planning process in a non-political manner. In addition, in order to receive any administrative funds from the Corporation, a State must commit to establish a State Commission or AAE as soon as possible, and prior to the expiration of the 27-month transition period ending on December 21, 1995. Administrative grants will only be given for up to 12-month periods. If a Transitional Entity wishes to receive an additional administrative grant subsequent to the expiration of an initial 12-month administrative grant, that State entity must demonstrate satisfactory progress toward establishment of a State Commission or AAE.

§ 2550.50 What are the composition requirements and other requirements, restrictions or guidelines for State Commissions?

The following provisions apply to both State Commissions and AAEs, except that AAEs may obtain waivers from certain provisions as explained in § 2550.60.

(a) *Size of the State Commission and terms of State Commission members.* The chief executive officer of a State must appoint 15-25 voting members to the State Commission (in addition to any non-voting members he or she may appoint). Voting members of a State Commission must be appointed to renewable three-year terms, except that initially a chief executive officer must appoint a third of the members to one-year terms and another third of the members to two-year terms.

(b) *Required voting members on a State Commission.* A member may represent none, one, or more than one category, but each of the following categories must be represented:

(1) A representative of a community-based agency or organization in the State;

(2) The head of the State education agency or his or her designee;

(3) A representative of local government in the State;

(4) A representative of local labor organizations in the State;

(5) A representative of business;

(6) An individual between the ages of 16 and 25, inclusive, who is a participant or supervisor of a service program for school-age youth, or of a campus-based or national service program;

(7) A representative of a national service program;

(8) An individual with expertise in the educational, training, and development needs of youth, particularly disadvantaged youth; and

(9) An individual with experience in promoting the involvement of older adults (age 55 and older) in service and volunteerism.

(c) *Appointment of other voting members of a State Commission.* Any remaining voting members of a State Commission are appointed at the discretion of the chief executive officer of the State; however, although this list should not be construed as exhaustive,